



Analysis of national documents in regard to needs and challenges of transnational spatial development

Action 4.2 Working Document



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ifuplan

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1 Task and Objectives

The identification of transnational needs in regard to spatial development in the Alpine Space will be based on an analysis of relevant transnational and national documents and selected relevant research results as well. This approach has been outlined in the WP4 methodological framework paper in chapter 2.2 Action 4.2. It is outlined as below.

“For the analysis of national documents by project partners, a methodological framework will be developed:

- Outlining key questions
- Identification of most relevant transnational topics according to the analysis of the documents
- Providing guidelines for the selection of national documents: e.g. minimum no. of documents, types of documents, level of spatial detail of these documents (local, provincial, regional, national)
- Providing documentation guidelines for national documents.

Transnational documents will be analysed by ifuplan. They comprise inter alia

- JTS (Ed.) (2013): Strategy Development for the Alpine Space. Final Report. Munich.
- 2010 “Alpine Space Programme Impact Assessment” carried out by Metis GmbH
- ESPON (2013): ULYSSES - Using applied research results from ESPON as a yardstick for cross-border spatial development planning. Luxembourg.
- Reports on the State of the Alps: “Transport and Mobility”, “Rural Development”, “Water” and “Tourism”
- Schéma de Développement Durable de l’Espace Mont Blanc. Conférence Transfrontalière Mont Blanc
- Expert estimations such as Trends in Alpine development in the DIAMONT-project”

The objectives of action 4.2 are to identify – in line with pillar 1 in the terms of reference¹ - the transnational needs and challenges (n&c) in terms of spatial development. These selected transnational n&c may in a later stage also be used as a methodological tool in the project analysis to assess which transnational n&c’s are being addressed in Alpine Space projects and which of these n&c’s have been underrepresented. Even if projects have been designed a couple of years ago, this analysis might detect, to which extent they contribute to nowadays needs and challenges. The results of the project analysis will be used for the identification of gaps, needs and challenges, etc..

By definition, spatial development encompasses a wide range of spatially-relevant issues as well as hierarchies. This comprehensive approach requires an operationalisation for the WIKIAlps project. With view to the overall project objectives we suggest to limit the work input in this action to the benefit of WP4 project analysis, stakeholder analysis and WP5 recommendations. Therefore we suggest to concentrate our work

¹ Possible key activities can be: Desk research and qualitative analysis for assessing common needs and challenges. Latest research results shall become available for policy development. The analysis of the institutional framework identifying in the relevant field for each country the key administrative actors and institutional competences should be a frame for those findings. An overview report on common issues and challenges, with geographical reference for example, could be one of the outputs.



- on the thematic fields of inclusive growth and resource efficiency²
- On selected topics of spatial development
- On a distinct understanding of transnationality.

2 Terminology

In order to support a common understanding of the crucial terms of “spatial development” and “transnationality” within WIKIAlps, these two terms will be specified in more detail in the following chapter.

2.1 Sustainable Spatial Development (SSD)

Spatial development is a multi-faceted task that integrates all spatially relevant aspects of sectoral policies and processes. Sustainable spatial development is the attempt to transfer the general sustainability objectives to spatial development, by this bridging the gap between the concept of sustainability and its spatial implications (cf. Marzelli, Lintzmeyer & Schwarz 2008). According to Keiner (2005) the following objectives in can be considered as such a concretisation of sustainable spatial development objectives:

- Densify settlements and economically use land resources
- Reduce traffic through co-ordination of urban development and public transport and promote environmentally compatible tourism
- Safeguard environmental quality and protect the population from immissions and risks from waste treatment, disposal and natural hazards
- Protect, promote and establish links between unintersected and semi-natural stretches of land
- Decentrally concentrate economic activities, central-place-functions and settlement nodes
- Secure access to land as a factor of production in centres of economic development
- Efficiently use energy
- Safeguard access to basic infrastructural needs of energy and communication
- Secure cultural landscapes through agriculture that operates nature-oriented
- Protect valuable architectural ensembles of villages and landscape

Therefore it is necessary to identify as precisely as possible what we as WIKIAlps project partners refer to when we select transnational needs/challenges of spatial development.

Background information

Various established reference documents provide a more detailed thematic specification, two of which are deemed particularly relevant for our purpose:

- The Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development for the European Continent (CEMAT 2000)
- and the Alpine Convention Protocol on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development.

² Representing two of the six thematic fields used by the Alpine Space Programme to sort project results.



Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development for the European Continent (CEMAT 2000)

In a European context, the Council of Europe has agreed on the following set of principles of sustainable spatial development policy for the European territory (CEMAT 2000, pg. 9ff)³:

1. Promoting territorial cohesion through a more balanced social and economic development of regions and improved competitiveness:
 - a. Spatially relevant decisions should be based on a polycentric development model: Developing the attractiveness of metropolitan areas while at the same time strengthening structurally weak regions
2. Encouraging development generated by urban functions and improving the relationship between town and countryside:
 - a. Facilitating country dwellers' access to urban systems and functions
 - b. Establishing networks of towns to increase their complementarity, synergy and specialisation
 - c. Urban-rural partnerships in regard to public transport networks, revitalisation and diversification of rural economies, increase productivity of infrastructures, development of recreation areas for urban dwellers and protecting the natural and cultural heritage
3. Promoting more balanced accessibility:
 - a. Completing the Pan-European Transport Network
 - b. Linking small and medium-sized towns as well as rural areas and the trans-European networks and transport centres
 - c. Improving regional accessibility through the elimination of missing links
4. Developing access to information and knowledge:
 - a. Reducing barriers impeding access to information
5. Reducing environmental damage:
 - a. Preventing environmental problems stemming from inadequate coordination of sectoral policies or local decisions
 - b. Supporting prevention and mitigation of environmental harm (agricultural/forestry practices, transport, energy, brownfield development, containing sprawl etc.) through spatial planning policy
6. Enhancing and protecting natural resources and the natural heritage:
 - a. Protecting natural resources as elements of balanced ecosystems as well as regional attractiveness, recreational quality and quality of life
 - b. Integrated strategies for managing water resources
 - c. Re-establishing and conserving ecosystems including ecological networks through spatial plan
7. Enhancing the cultural heritage as a factor for development
 - a. Increasing the appeal of localities and regions for investors, tourists and the general public through integrated management of the cultural heritage, also with the perspective of a spatial relationship between modern architecture, urban design and traditional heritage.
8. Developing energy resources while maintaining safety:
 - a. Spatial development policy encourages the promotion of renewable energy sources.
 - b. High priority on more efficient use of energy and facilities

³ The Territorial Agenda of the European Union, adopted in Leipzig in 2007, refers to these principles.



9. Encouraging high quality, sustainable tourism:
 - a. Using development opportunities provided by tourism particularly in disadvantaged regions with a focus on high quality and sustainable tourism (carrying capacity, control instruments such as regional impact assessments)
10. Limitation of the impacts of natural disasters
 - a. Spatial development policies should take preventive measures aimed at limiting the damage and making settlement structures less vulnerable.

CEMAT outlines spatial development measures that specifically address mountain areas, including the coordinating role of spatial development policy in regard to sectoral policies (cf. CEMAT 2000, pg. 14f):

- Economic policies should promote diversification, multiple job-holding, crafts and SME as well as cooperation between small enterprises
- Agriculture and forestry should strengthen marketing activities and support protection and management of the environment
- Development of quality tourism that is respectful of the natural, economic, social and cultural environments of mountain regions should be supported
- Provision of public services at a level comparable to the rest of the territory
- Promotion of rail transport, in particular for international and interregional traffic
- Protection, sustainable management and rehabilitation of land, water, air and landscapes, the conservation of fauna, flora and their habitats,
- Maintenance and promotion of the identity of mountain populations and the diversity of their cultural heritage.

Alpine Convention Protocol on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development

According to the Alpine Convention Protocol on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development, the respective objectives for the Alpine territory are the following:

- recognise the specific needs of the Alpine territory in the framework of national and European policies,
- harmonise the use of the territory with the ecological needs and objectives,
- use the resources and the territory sparingly and compatibly with the environment,
- recognise the specific interests of the Alpine population by a commitment to ensure the foundations for the development of such interests over time,
- support both economic development and a balanced distribution of the population in the Alpine territory,
- show respect for regional identities and specific cultural features,
- facilitate equal opportunities for the local population in its social, cultural and economic development, in accordance with territorial competences,
- take into account the natural disadvantages, the services of general interest, the limitations of use of resources and the price for using them, corresponding to their real value.

Apart from these broadly discussed and coordinated documents, cross-cutting trends are posing additional challenges to spatial development that might not be fully reflected in these documents. These national, European or even global trends embrace demographic and climate change, loss of biodiversity, resilience of urban environments and a re-balancing of economic development with ecological and societal needs as well as new energy policies in the aftermath of the Fukushima



meltdown (Germany, Switzerland). Nonetheless, these “new” topics on the political agenda need to be considered as well when we identify transnational needs of spatial development. In many their spatially relevant implications are covered by the compilation of topics presented above.

Conclusion

Considering the multi-dimensionality of sustainable spatial development, WIKIAlps cannot come up with a conclusive definition of the term. We propose to use the term in a generic sense, encompassing all efforts to reconcile spatially relevant requirements in ecological, economic and societal terms and taking into account the specific conditions and limitations at different geographical scales of mountain areas⁴ in general and the Alps in particular.

2.2 Transnationality

What requirements have to be fulfilled to speak of a transnational dimension? The INTERREG III programme (cf. Dosch et al. 2005, pg. 662) defined a clear cross-border/transnational character of operations – which is true also for the Alpine Space Programme - if operations and activities have been

- a) jointly selected and
- b) implemented in two or more member states or associates,
- c) or implemented in only one state, but are significantly affecting other member states or associates.

While the first two criteria are relatively easy to verify, the latter may be difficult to assess and even more to quantify e.g. in the case of flood protection or transport infrastructure. The relevance of transnational activities for spatial development is also expressed in the objectives of the Alpine Convention Protocol on Spatial Development Article 4.

Consequently, transnational needs and requirements of spatial development would refer to

- spatially relevant issues that require activities of two or more member states
- or to needs or activities of one member state that have far-reaching consequences that also affect other member states or such consequences can be obviously concluded from the type of activity.

An example for spatially relevant issues that require activities of two or more member states would be the establishment of the Transeuropean Networks (TEN), which require concerted efforts regarding cross-border corridors.

Examples for activities of one member state that strongly affects other member states would be the location of negative (nuclear power plants, airports) or positive (flood protection) instalments at national borders. These needs or activities should be designed to have spatially explicit consequences. We suggest to leave out those activities which are of very general nature (such as

⁴ These specific conditions of mountain areas (such as topographic, climate, spatial conditions) require in some cases a modification of the CEMAT principles. For instance to “improve regional accessibility through the elimination of missing links” in the field of transport infrastructure projects. Eliminating all missing links in mountainous topographic conditions would lead to financially as well as ecologically and aesthetically adverse effects that would in many cases jeopardize other spatial qualities of the Alpine Space.



CO₂-emission reduction, improvements energy efficiency). These of course have a general effect on other countries as well, but this is not directly related to spatial requirements.

3 Methodology and guidelines

3.1 Selection of documents

Relevant documents have been analysed in view of their references to transnational needs and challenges of spatial development. Therefore the selection of national and transnational documents followed the topics of spatial development (cf. chapter 2.1) and the characteristics of transnationality (cf. chapter 2.2). This is indicated in Figure 1 which displays that different topics may occur in different types of transnational character.

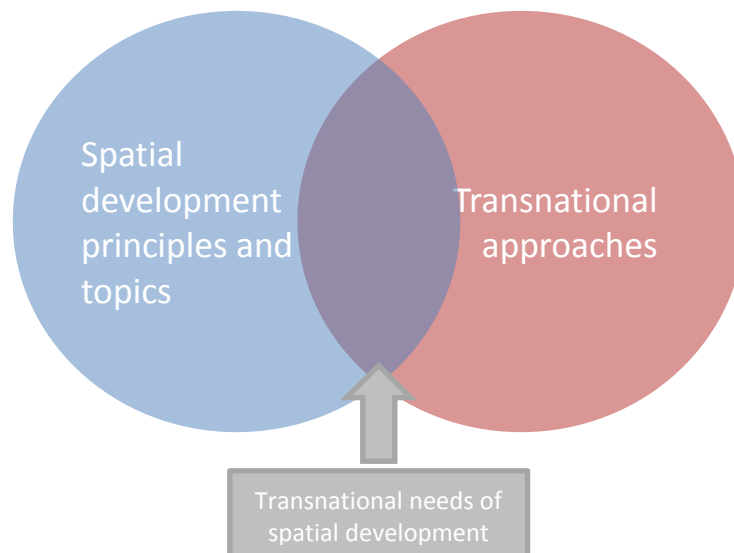


Figure 1 Scheme of topics and transnational character types

We analysed predominantly “official” national documents of national or regional spatial planning authorities or governmental organisations (e.g. national or regional spatial development programmes, national and state spatial development reports) or appropriate research results. These documents should address a regional or national level, as documents at local level might be difficult to handle and to generalise.

The relevant national documents have been selected by the respective national partner.

3.2 Most relevant transnational topics

Once the document analysis was carried out by project partners, these entries have been complied and a cross-country analysis on transnational sustainable development topics and needs has been develop.



Based on the two documents cited in chapter 2.1 and adjusted to mountain environments, preliminarily some of the most relevant topics of sustainable spatial development have been compiled according to CEMAT's 10 main principles:

1 Territorial cohesion through balanced social and economic development

- Polycentric development model as basis for spatial development
- Economic diversification, multiple job-holding, craft and SME maintenance and development
- Cooperation between SME within the Alpine Space
- Support both economic development and a balanced distribution of the population in the Alpine territory/polycentricity⁵
- facilitate equal opportunities for the local population in its social, cultural and economic development,

2 Improving urban – rural relationship and Alpine/peri-alpine relationship

- Accessibility of urban systems and functions and of public services and central functions for country dwellers
- Equivalency of living conditions and quality
- Recognition of the interests of Alpine populations
- Synergies and complementarity between towns
- Revitalisation and diversification of rural economies
- Accessibility of recreation areas for urban dwellers while safeguarding natural and cultural heritages
- Compensation mechanisms for Alpine services delivered to the lowlands or vice versa
- Regulation of adverse impacts on the Alps generated outside of the Alpine Space

3 Balanced accessibility

- Completing TEN-projects where appropriate to a sustainable spatial policy
- Linking small and medium-sized towns and peripheral areas to the major transport networks
- Careful improvement of regional and local accessibility if necessary
- Promotion of public transport offers

4 Developing access to information and knowledge

- Improving access to information

5 Reducing environmental damage

- Improving inadequate coordination of sectoral policies or local decisions
- Prevention and mitigation of environmental harms through sectoral policies through spatial planning policy
- Protection, sustainable management and rehabilitation of land, water, air and landscapes, fauna, flora, habitats

6 Enhancing and protecting natural resources and natural heritage

- Protection of natural resources as elements for balanced ecosystems, regional attractiveness, recreational quality and quality of life

⁵ Polycentricity and the acknowledgment of the crucial role of Small and Medium Sized Towns (SMESTO) for the Alpine context also has implications for other categories such as balanced accessibility and urban-rural relationship.



- Integrated management of water resources
- Re-establishing and conserving ecosystems including ecological networks through spatial planning policy
- Protection of environment by agriculture and forestry
- Harmonise use of territory with the ecological needs and objectives
- Use the resources and the territory sparingly and compatibly with the environment

7 Enhancing cultural heritage as a factor for development

- Integrated management of cultural heritage
- Relationship between modern architecture, urban design and cultural heritage
- Maintenance and promotion of identity of mountain populations
- Maintenance and promotion of diversity of cultural heritage
- Respect of regional identities and specific cultural features

8 Safe development of energy resources

- Improving energy efficiency and energy saving
- Promotion of renewable energy sources within the limits of the environmental capacities

9 Encouraging high quality, sustainable tourism

- Consideration of natural resources, economic, social and cultural environments
- Development of tourism within the carrying capacity of these resources and environments

10 Limitation of natural disaster impacts

- Taking preventive measures
- Reducing the vulnerability of settlement structures

3.3 Key questions on transnational spatial development issues

What could be the most interesting information out of such documents in terms of transnational needs and challenges for sustainable spatial development? We try to condense these into some key questions which structure the characterisation of each topic. The key questions are listed below and the possible content of answers is indicated:

a) Type of transnational operation

What type of transnational operation is addressed – choose one of the drop-down list.

b) What is the transnational dimension?

Give a short description why this topic is relevant also in a transnational dimension.

c) What added value is expected from transnational spatial development?

If there are regional or national solutions, which added value could be expected from a transnational approach? May be there is only a transnational solution possible?

d) What obstacles currently impede transnational spatial development approaches?

Are there any obstacles addressed which might impede a transnational sustainable spatial development in the sense of lacking of joint transnational activities as well as a missing



understanding of the SSD requirements. Are there needs to overcome these obstacles or challenges which could not be solved?

e) What proposals are being made in regard to the issue?

Briefly indicate which proposals are given in the document to address the topic, needs and challenges in a transnational manner.

f) What key stakeholders for the topic are mentioned?

Are stakeholder mentioned, if yes which groups?

g) Which good examples / pilot activities does the document refer to?

If available give examples or pilot activities which highlight how the topic is treated in the document.

h) Reference in the document

Please indicate chapter(s)/page(s) with important findings

i) Personal comment by the analyst

If you wish to add a personal comment you are invited to do this here. You may indicate the question your comment is referring to by the index a-h.

Project partners documented their respective national document analysis using the guideline attached in Table 1 and Annex 5.⁶ Ifuplan was in charge of analysing the transnational documents.

Table 1 Analysed transnational, binational and national documents

Transnational
European Commission (1999): ESDP European Spatial Development Perspective. Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union. Agreed at the Informal Council of Ministers, Potsdam, May 1999. Brussels.
European Union (Ed.) (2013): ULYSSES - Using applied research results from ESPON as a yardstick for cross-border spatial development planning. Luxembourg.
Joint Technical Secretariat (Ed.) (2013): Strategy Development for the Alpine Space. Final Report. Munich.
Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention (Ed.) (2011): Sustainable Rural Development and Innovation. Report on the State of the Alps. Alpine Signals Special Edition 3. Innsbruck.
Binational (between two bordering countries)
Ziel „Europäische territoriale Zusammenarbeit“ 2007-2013. Operationelles Programm zur Förderung der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit im Grenzraum zwischen Österreich – Italien. CCI 2007CB163P0052. (Austria-Italy)
Charte 2012 du projet d'agglomération franco-valdo-genevois. Geneva. (France-Switzerland)
Obiettivo “Cooperazione territoriale Europea”. Programma per la cooperazione transfrontaliera Italia – Svizzera 2007 – 2013. 2007 (Italy-Switzerland)
Programma di Cooperazione Transfrontaliera Italia Francia ALCOTRA (2007) (Italy-France)
IPA Adriatic Cross-Border Cooperation Programme. (Italy-Slovenia)
Programma per la cooperazione transfrontaliera Italia – Slovenia 2007 – 2013. (Italy-Slovenia)
Germany
Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (2012): Raumordnungsbericht 2011. Bonn.
Bayerische Staatsregierung (2013): Landesentwicklungsprogramm Bayern (LEP). München.
France
Comité du Massif des Alpes (2013): Schema interregional du massif des Alpes. Grenoble.
Conseil Régional de la région Rhône-Alpes (2013) : Schéma Régional de Cohérence Ecologique Rhône-Alpes.
Direction régionale de l'environnement, de l'aménagement et du logement Rhône-Alpes (DREAL Rhône-Alpes) (2010) : Directive Territoriale d'Aménagement des Alpes du Nord. Lyon.
Prefecture des Alpes-Maritimes (2003) : La Directive Territoriale d'aménagement des Alpes-Maritimes. Nice.

⁶ The range of documents used for the document analysis has been selected at a certain point of the project in spring 2014. Therefore, it does not correspond to the number of [documents listed in the WIKI](#), to which entries have been added in the meantime.



République française : Loi n° 85-30 du 9 janvier 1985 relative au développement et à la protection de la montagne
Schéma de Développement Durable SDD de l'Espace Mont Blanc
Italy
Autonome Provinz Bozen – Südtirol (1995): Südtirol - Leitbild 2000. Landesentwicklungs- und Raumordnungsplan (LEROP). / Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano – Alto Adige (1995): Alto Adige - Obiettivo 2000. Piano provinciale di sviluppo e di coordinamento territoriale.
Elementi per una Strategia Nazionale di Adattamento ai Cambiamenti Climatici. Documento per la consultazione pubblica (2013) - Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare
Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentare e forestale: Piano strategico nazionale per lo sviluppo rurale 2007-2013.
Piano del governo del territorio. Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Programma di Sviluppo Rurale per il Veneto 2007-2013
Strategia Energetica Nazionale: per un'energia più competitiva e sostenibile (2013) - Ministero Sviluppo Economico
PTR Piano Territoriale Regionale Piemonte, 2011 - Relazione
Switzerland
Schweizerischer Bundesrat (2012): Strategie Nachhaltige Entwicklung 2012–2015. Bern.
Schweizerischer Bundesrat, KdK, BPUK, SSV, SGV (2012): Raumkonzept Schweiz. Überarbeitete Fassung, Bern.
Slovenia
Government office for local self-government and regional policy (Ed.) Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials for the period 2007 – 2013. Ljubljana.
Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development (2005): Slovenia's Development Strategy. Ljubljana.
Ministry on Environment and Space (Ed.) (2004): Resolution on National Environmental Action Plan 2005-2012. Ljubljana.
Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia (2004): Ljubljana.

3.4 Methodology for the quantitative analysis

The analysis of spatial development documents produced a total of 182 different transnational needs. Most of these individual needs contain a detailed description of the transnational dimension, the added value that can be expected from respective improvements and current obstacles that currently impede a transnational spatial development.

To be able to carry out a quantitative analysis of this data collection, we carried out the following steps.

- Step 1: We indexed each individual entry with an individual keyword
- Step 2: We summarised related keywords to a keyword category.

The quantitative analysis outlined in Chapters 4.3 to 4.5 is based on these keyword categories.

This process is illustrated in the following example (Table 2). Annexes 6, 7 and 8 contain an entire list of the individual keywords and illustrate, which individual keywords have been assigned to which category. Not all three categories (dimension, added value, obstacle) could be filled for every transnational need, in several cases, one or two of these categories contained no or no applicable entry. Consequently, there are differing numbers of entries for these three categories.

Table 2 From text reference to keyword category (example)

Original text reference in the spatial planning document, e.g. regarding the transnational dimension	Individual keyword	Keyword category
Is a declination of the Community strategic guidelines for rural development (programming period 2007 to 2013) (2006/144/EC): "improving governance and mobilising the endogenous development potential of rural areas"	Rural areas' endogenous development potential	Rural development



Methodological shortcomings

In some cases, the original text reference contains several issues related to one transnational need, e.g. several added values or several obstacles that impede transnational development (cf. Annex 1 - Annex 4). E.g. for one transnational need entry, the following list of obstacles was identified by the analyst: Competition instead of cooperation across the border / Undercapitalization of SME / Lack of enterprises with high added value / Insufficient connection between education and labor market / Shortage of skilled labor.

Duplicating these entries in order to create separate entries for each of these issues would have distorted the overall quantitative analysis, as they still represent one transnational need. Therefore, the most relevant keyword was assigned to represent these multiple answers. E.g. for the above-mentioned list, the keyword category "Competition instead of cooperation" was chosen, even though the keyword category "Sectoral deficits" would also be applicable to the labor market aspect.



4 Results

4.1 Analysed documents

The analysis was carried out by the WIKIAlps project partnership between January and April 2014. A total of 32 documents has been analysed (cf. Annex 6), covering different spatial entities. 21 documents focussed on national or regional spatial development within one country. 6 specifically addressed cross-border regions between two countries, while the remaining 5 addressed spatial development in more than two countries.

Among the 21 national or regional documents were 5 documents from France, 2 documents from Switzerland, 2 documents from Germany, 8 documents from Italy and 4 documents from Slovenia.

4.2 Identified topics

Within these 32 documents, a total of 182 references have been identified in regard to transnational needs in the field of spatial development. 96 were taken from national documents, 41 from binational and a total of 45 from transnational documents (cf. [Table 3](#)).

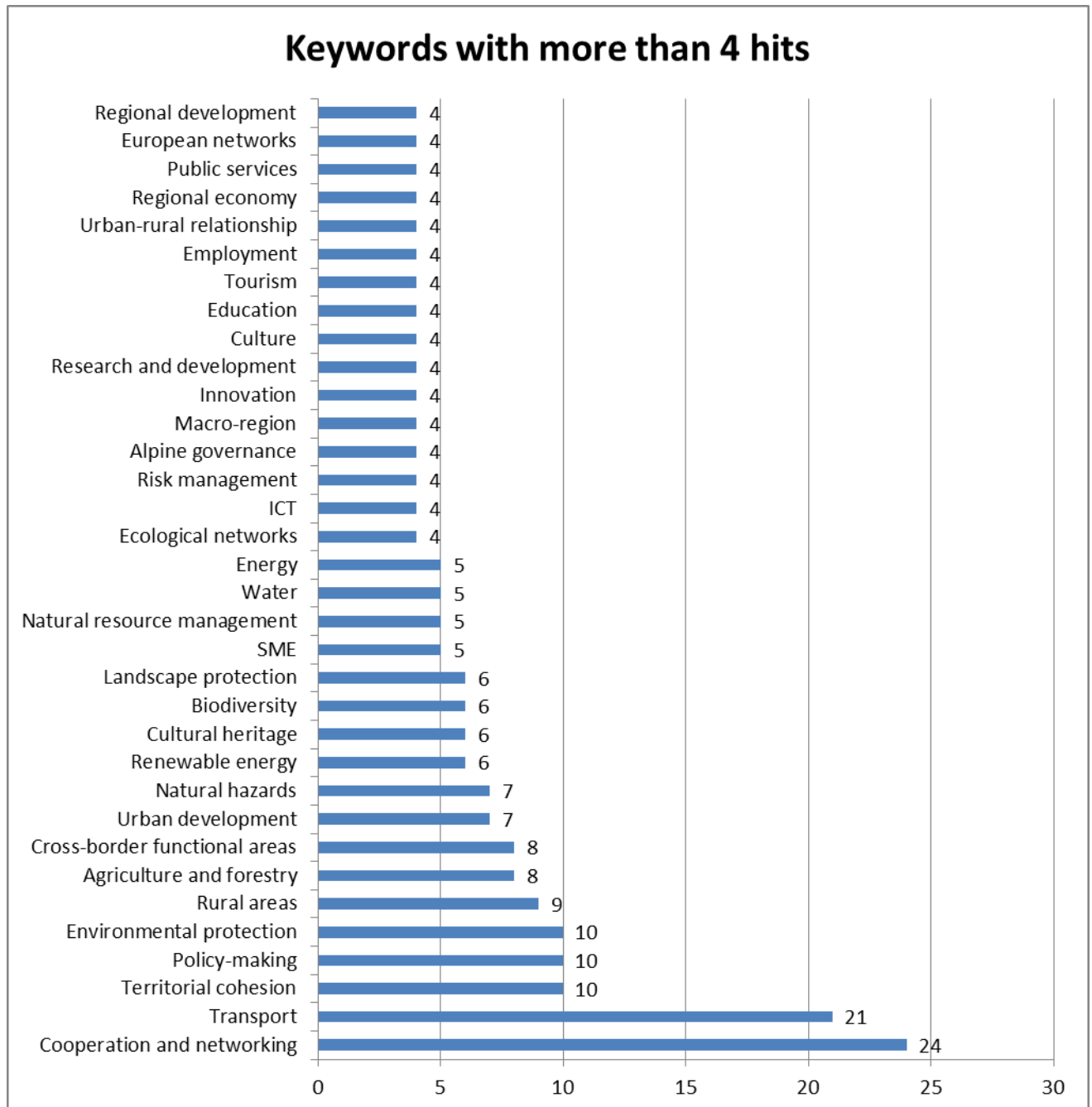
[Table 3](#) Number of transnational topics mentioned in national and transnational documents

DE	FR CH	-	IT	IT-AT	IT-CH	IT-FR	IT-SI	SI	Transnational	Overall
16	3		35	10	9	1	18	17	45	182

In order to analyse which issues are being addressed within these topics of transnational relevance, each of the 182 topics has been tagged with keywords.

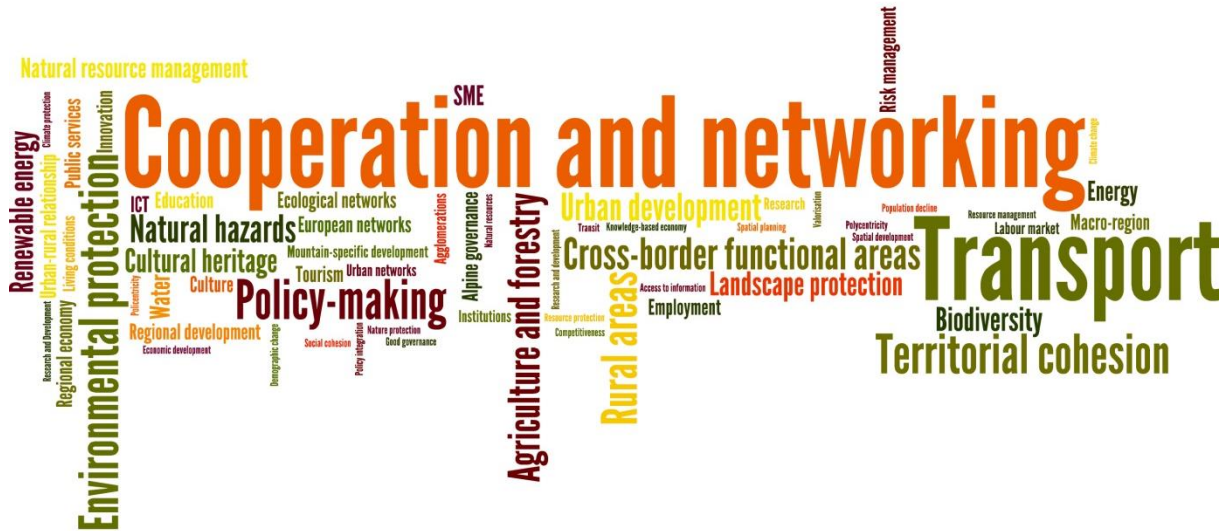


Figure 2 Keywords with more than 4 hits



Not surprisingly, the most frequent keyword is “cooperation and networking” with 24 references, followed by “transport” with 21 references. 34 keywords have been tagged more than 4 times and are illustrated in Figure 2 and

Figure 3 Topic keywords sorted by frequency



4.3 Transnational dimension

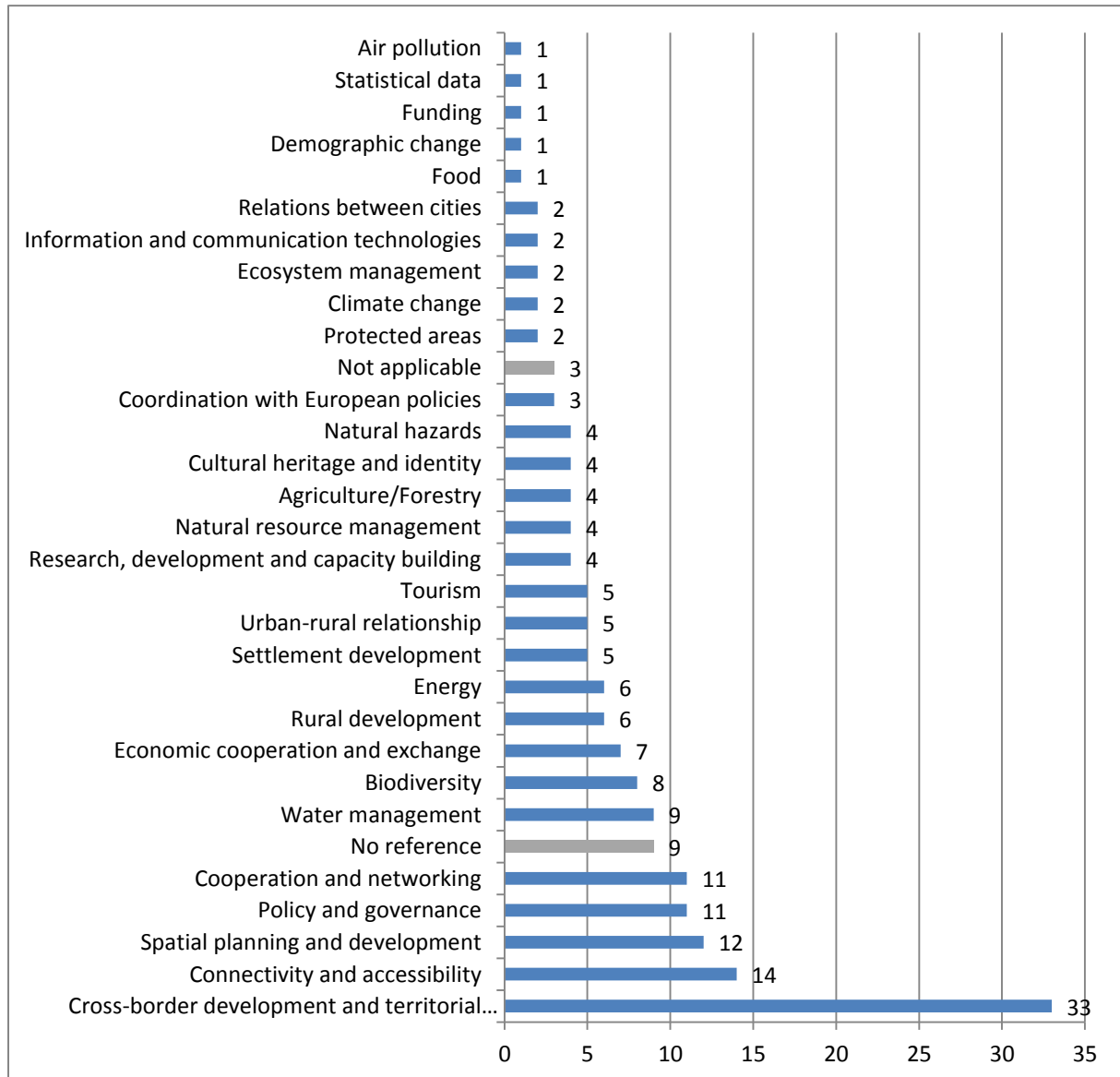
The cross-cutting category of “Cross-border development and territorial cohesion in general” (cf. Figure 4 and Annex 1) is the dominant category of the transnational dimension of transnational needs. Not surprisingly, transnational needs as articulated in the analysed documents often involve rather general needs such as policy and governance, connectivity and accessibility and cooperation and networking. Interestingly, spatial planning and development – for which transnational competencies and institutions are comparably weak – is being identified as one of the more important needs.

The minor categories partly represent specific topics and issues such as natural hazards, biodiversity and climate change, but also more general topics such as ICT and coordination with EU policies.

In the context of added values and obstacles outlined below, economic cooperation and exchange receives little representation in the current dimension of transnational needs of spatial development.



Figure 4 Dimension categorie of transnational needs

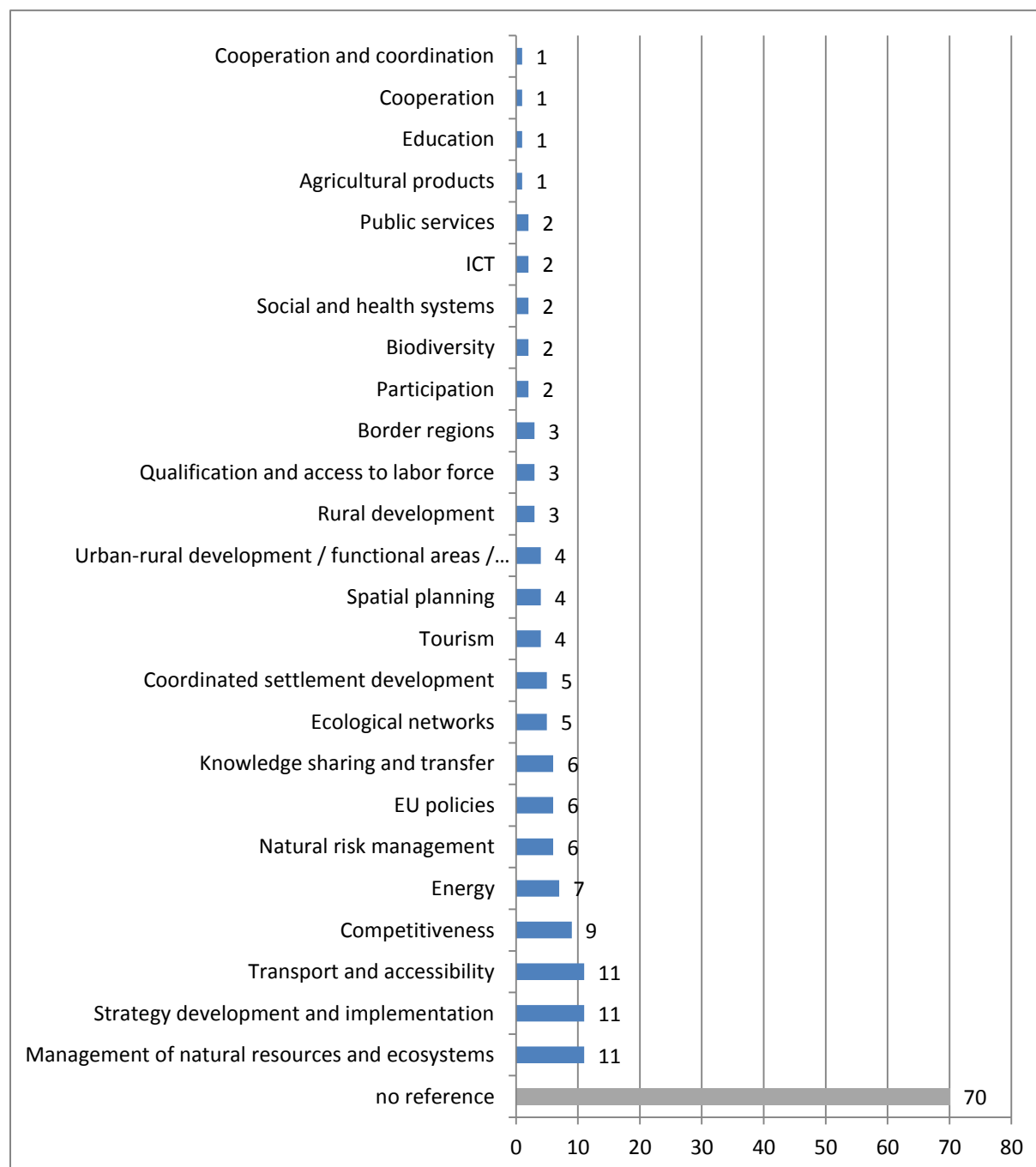


4.4 Added value of transnational spatial development

One objective of the document analysis was to identify which added value is being outlined that can be expected from a more coordinated transnational spatial development. Figure 5 outlines the keyword categories, to which these references have been assigned. The individual entries are listed in Annex 2. As the added value is sometimes difficult to specify, it is not surprising that for 70 transnational needs, no reference was being made as to what added value can be specifically expected. Compared to the dimension categories (cf. Figure 5), the results are more evenly distributed among categories. The most frequently mentioned added values are improvements in the management of natural resources and ecosystems, strategy development and implementation and transport and accessibility.



Figure 5 Added-value categories regarding transnational spatial development

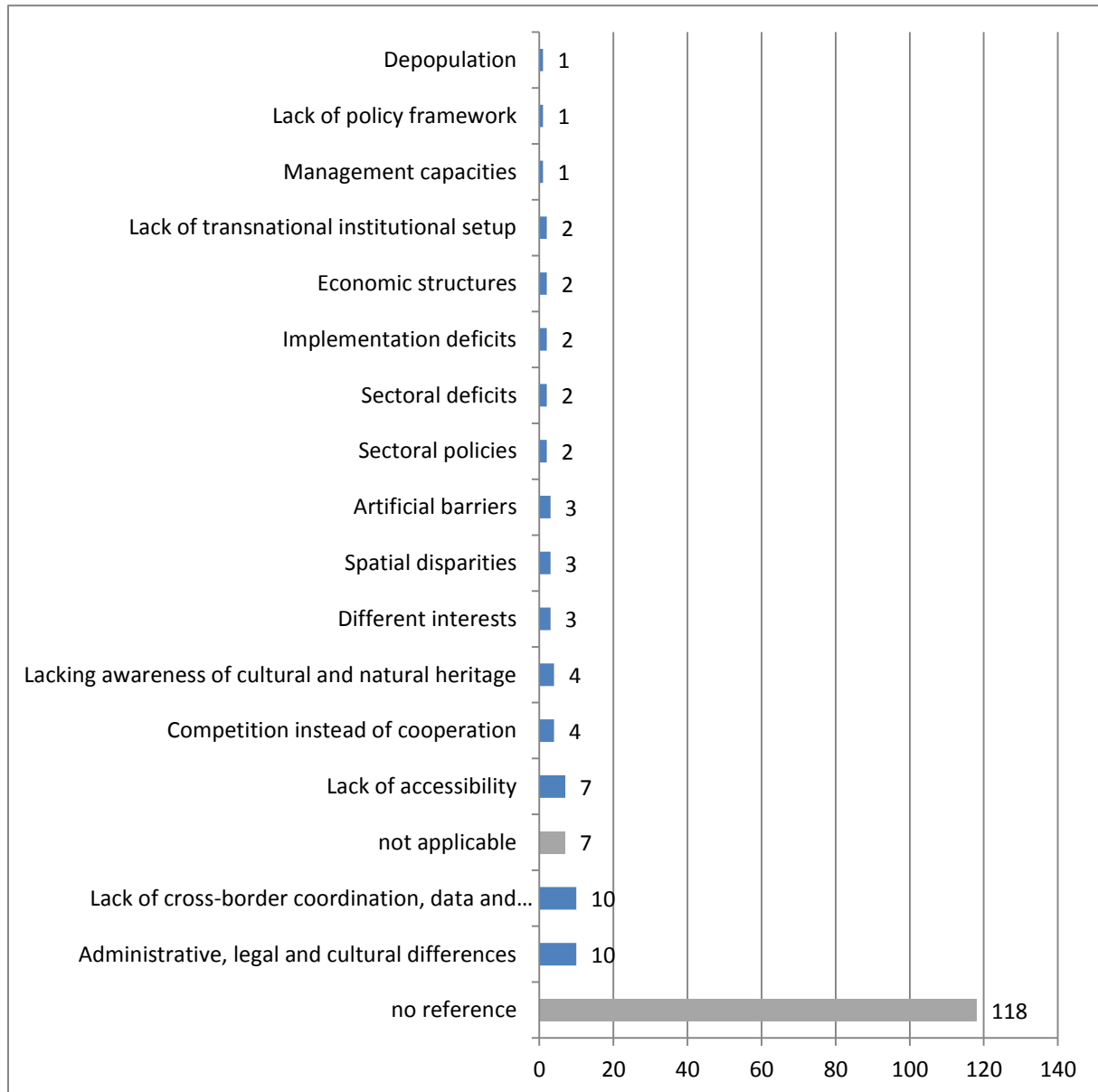


4.5 Obstacles impeding transnational spatial development

The analysed documents were least resourceful in regard to obstacles impeding transnational spatial development. Administrative, legal and cultural differences, lack of cross-border coordination, data and statistics and lack of accessibility account for more than five entries, whereas all other obstacles are only sporadically mentioned.



Figure 6 Obstacle categories impeding transnational spatial development



4.6 Relevant Stakeholders

So which institutions and stakeholders need to be addressed in the context of the transnational needs outlined in the analysed documents? In the case of 98 of the total of 182 transnational needs, the documents refer to relevant stakeholders which can contribute to a more coordinated spatial development in the specific regard. Given the complexity of needs, it is not surprising that for many transnational needs, the documents refer not to one single, but a multitude of stakeholders, resulting in the total number of 391 references to individual stakeholders (Table 4 and Annex 4).



Table 4 References to relevant stakeholder categories in regard to transnational needs

Stakeholder category	Count
Public bodies (on different administrative levels, excluding municipalities)	56
Ministries (as a sub-category of public bodies)	37
NGO/NPO (non-governmental/non-profit-organisations)	33
Spatial planning Authorities (and other spatial planning stakeholders)	27
Public agencies	25
Networks	24
Towns/municipalities	21
Private sector	19
University/Institutes of applied science	19
Research institute/centre	17
Protected area management bodies	16
Development agencies	16
Intermunicipal associations	14
Chambers of trade and crafts	13
Clusters (R&D)	13
Chambers of Commerce and Industry	12
Citizens	9
Providers of public services	8
Other	5
Planning consultancies	5
Technological and scientific research centers	2
Total	391

Again, individual entries were categorized into 21 categories, covering public and governmental institutions and levels, the private sector with its representations, education and research institutions as well as civil society:

- Public and governmental institutions account for a total of 220 references: These include public bodies, ministries, spatial planning organisations, public agencies, towns/municipalities, protected area management bodies, development agencies, intermunicipal associations and providers of public services.
- Civil society account for a total of 66 references: These include NGO/NPO, networks and citizens in general.
- Private sector and its representations account for a total of 62 references: These include the private sector, chambers of trade and crafts, chambers of commerce and industry, clusters (R&D) and planning consultancies.
- Education and research institutions account for a total of 38 references: These include universities/institutes of applied sciences, research institutes/centers and technological and scientific research centers.

In certain cases, the classification of these categories is not unambiguous. Providers of public services



for instance comprise providers of services of general interest and public companies (usually at least partly state-owned or regulated) and fully public companies. Despite being classified as a public institution, this category to a certain extent also belongs to the private sector. The classification of individual entries to categories is illustrated in Annex Annex 4

So while governmental institutions remain the core stakeholder group when it comes to furthering spatial challenges of transnational relevance, it is also obvious that stakeholders outside the governmental arena – foremost civil society and the private sector, but also universities and research institutions - are seen as vital and essential partners.

4.6.1 Transnational working tables

In order to reflect stakeholder perspectives on issues and needs of spatial development in the Alps, two Transnational Working Tables were held in the framework of the WIKIAlps project in May 2014 – one in Innsbruck for participants from the Eastern Alps, one in Courmayeur for participants from the Western Alps. The following paragraph highlights relevant issues and needs that were being addressed by participants of these working tables.

Common issues

Cooperation among spatial entities is often impeded by conflicts of interests, e.g. in regard to economic or tourism development, especially at lower spatial decision-making levels of municipalities. Participants argued that mostly it is not national borders, but internal administrative borders within Alpine regions that prevent a more territorially coordinated approach to spatial development. Cross-border decision making processes are often confronted with asymmetric multi-level government systems, making it difficult to find partners at the appropriate level across the border.

On the other hand, regional level stakeholders observe that EU policies and decision-making are an increasing driving force behind regional processes, while national and regional policies are losing relevance. Related to this is the observation that spatial development authorities do no longer perceive themselves as a driving force for an integrated spatial development by following a systematic and innovative approach, but limit themselves simply to the management of land uses. Partly due to these self-constraints, but also partly due to shifts in political relevance, spatial planning is increasingly struggling with the claim of coordinating different sector policies in regard to their spatial effects.

Given the heterogeneity of the Alpine area, stakeholders raise the question if the objective of a coordinated and balanced spatial development is an appropriate and realistic objective. In many regions across the Alps, spatial planning and regional development in general have to cope with shrinking processes. At the same time, spatial development theories and promoters are trying to address this phenomenon with growth-oriented theories and approaches, which regularly fail to properly address problems in shrinking areas. Furthermore looking at declining economic activities and populations there might be a lack of theory about what sustainable spatial development in such regions could look like.

In the course of the workshops, regional stakeholders identified the following issues to be of a transnational relevance:

- Tourism and the need to overcome competition when cooperation is more appropriate,



- transit traffic and the need to create appropriate framework and infrastructural conditions,
- protected areas and the opportunity to increase their ecological impact by extending them across borders,
- coordinate commercial development across borders to avoid a race-to-the-bottom in regard to land take and drain of purchasing power.

Common needs

What needs can be derived from these common issues? First of all, a more coordinated spatial development in the Alps requires an approach that reverses or harmonises the current fragmentation of planning systems, tools and practices across different levels. This would include harmonising development objectives and developing common tools for planning and on a personal level, bringing stakeholders together across national borders to develop common objectives and projects.

EU policies, while gaining relevance, still need to address more appropriately mountain-specific problems. Particularly the macro-regional strategy for the Alps with its extended geographical scope that encompasses large metropolitan areas outside the Alps inherently runs the risk of representing issues of relevance for the Alpine foothills and catchment areas instead of Alpine-specific issues. In particular the fragile amenities of Alpine ecological environments may not be sacrificed for a majority of people and their needs living in the large urban areas outside the geographical alpine area.

While national and regional stakeholder networks seem to be well established, comparable networks across national borders should be strengthened to establish more personal relations and a common perception of spatial development objectives which – apart from structural framework conditions - are vital for tackling complex issues on a transnational basis. Furthermore, new models of governance require that citizens, economic actors, associations and non-governmental organisations with hands-on experience in the respective fields are more directly involved.

Not an entirely new need, but nonetheless important is the acknowledgment of the added value of local pilot projects. Only through these pilot projects do local and regional stakeholders have the opportunity and legitimacy to think outside of the box and to explore unconventional approaches – a key aspect when having to deal with new challenges. Given the complexity and cross-cutting character of spatial development issues, stakeholders argue for more multi-thematic projects that address more than one policy field.

Additional needs include a better monitoring in order to more rapidly identify needs for action on an Alpine-wide basis and to create networks with other programmes and initiatives within and outside the Alps to create synergies and exchange experiences on comparable issues.



5 Inputs for a Macro-Regional Strategy for the Alps

Before summing up potential inputs for a macro-regional strategy for the Alps from the WIKIAlps-approach, it is helpful to recall relevant pillars of such a strategy. According to the EU delineation, the macro-region Alps is home for 70 million inhabitants, outnumbering the Alpine Convention perimeter with 14 million residents. As core challenges, the [EU](#) identifies economic globalization, demographic trends, climate change, energy challenge and the Alpine region's specific geographical position in Europe as a transit region and as an area with unique geographical and natural features.

Currently (December 2014), the following three pillars are centerpieces of the EUSALP-strategy⁷:

1. Strengthening the competitiveness, the prosperity and the coherence of the Alpine region, with the following priorities:
 - Establishment of innovation and research capacities and transferring them into practice
 - Establishing and improving supportive measures for enterprises
 - Promoting a high level of employment with the objective of full employment in the region
2. Ensure accessibility and connectivity for all residents of the Alpine region, with the following priorities:
 - Increase the level of sustainability and quality of the entire transport system
 - Improve sustainable accessibility to all parts of the Alps
 - A more connected region
3. Making the Alpine region ecologically sustainable and attractive, with the following priorities:
 - Strengthening the natural and cultural resources of the Alps as assets for a high quality of life,
 - Further promoting the globally leading position of the Alps in regard to energy efficiency and sustainable production of renewable energy,
 - Risk management in the Alps including a risk dialogue on how to deal with potential threats such as those triggered by climate change.

Some of the preliminary elements of the EUSALP strategy such as supportive measures for enterprises or energy efficiency are at least partly beyond the scope of spatial planning and development policies and refer rather to economic policy or environmental policy. Others however feature overlaps with transnational planning documents and Alpine-Space projects and could profit from a closer analysis of their implications and results.

In regard to pillar 1, the WIKIAlps document analysis for example offers several references in regard to the transnational establishment of innovation and research centers and the transfer and exchange of knowledge in general. Capitalization projects such as WIKIAlps itself have the potential to improve the diffusion of knowledge from theory respectively pilot activities to practice. The wiki e.g. provides [recommendations for networking](#) in the Alps.

In regard to pillar 2, accessibility should also be seen in regard to access to basic services. [Sustaining basic services](#) has been identified to be one of the transnational recommendations.

⁷ Source: <http://www.alpine-region.eu/austria/the-pillars.html> (accessed 12/2014).



In pillar 3, nature and its resources should not only be seen as an economic asset for a high quality of life, otherwise the EUSALP strategy would fall short of the ambition of the Alpine Convention to protect, conserve and rehabilitate natural habitats as a purpose of its own.

Stakeholders involved in the WIKIAlps project argued that EU policies need to be linked more closely to specific problems of mountain territories. As the majority of the population of the macro-region Alps lives outside of areas characterized by Alpine topography and conditions, it appears necessary to concentrate the competences of the macro-regional strategy on a rebalancing of the often contradicting ecological and spatial requirements of the Alpine core areas and the adjacent foothills and lowlands. These contradictions become evident when for example looking at ecosystem services and the missing mutual compensation schemes ([see also the wiki](#)) or the management of long- and medium-distance transport flows in Europe with a spread of economic benefits and ecological , health and spatial impacts. If these issues are not considered, a macro-regional strategy for the Alps runs the risk of not appropriately balancing the ecological requirements of the Alps and the interests of the non-Alpine and the Alpine population.

The transit sector illustrates this dilemma in a nutshell: Agglomerations and shipping industries in southern Germany and northern Italy, representing the majority of the macro-region population, have a vital interest in an increasing or at least steady goods exchange across the Alps at the lowest possible price that improves opportunities for an ever increasing division of labor and thus decreases production and storage costs. The immediate Alpine population, which is being affected by transport related environmental effects, is meanwhile arguing for a reduction of transport volumes and an effective modal shift towards less-polluting transport modes.

The dimension and added value of transnational cooperation in the Alps outlined in chapter 4.3 illustrates that macro-regional and regional challenges do not necessarily coincide in the Alps. A key issue is the establishment of functional spatial entities on a smaller geographical scale within the Alps that guarantee among others ecological quality, jobs and housing and access to basic services. Within the Alps, transport and accessibility often refer to the local scale, linking small centers to their hinterland and remote valleys and improving access to services of general interest. The challenges identified by the EU therefore need to be translated to the Alpine context. In regard to challenges of economic globalization, planning documents repeatedly underscored the need to increase competitiveness through cooperation in the Alps. The analysis of planning documents in regard to issues of transnational relevance indicates mountain-specific projects and planning fields that should also be integrated in a macro-regional strategy.

A methodological recommendation for the development of a macro-regional strategy for the Alps is to consider established planning documents and planning stakeholders' perspectives to differentiate between interests of non-Alpine and Alpine regions and to balance these needs under the precondition of the specific ecological sensitivity of the Alpine region and its far-reaching relevance for the adjacent lowlands in Europe.



6 Literature

European Commission (1999): ESDP European Spatial Development Perspective. Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union. Agreed at the Informal Council of Ministers, Potsdam, May 1999. Brussels.

European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT) (2000): Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent. Adopted at the 12th session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning, September 7th/8th in Hannover. CEMAT (2000) 7. Place of publishing not indicated.

Implementation Protocol of the Alpine Convention "Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development".

Dosch, F. / Görmar, W. / Hachmann, V. et al. (2005): Transnationale Zusammenarbeit zur Raumentwicklung. In: Informationen zur Raumentwicklung. Heft 11/12 2005. Pg. 657-674.

Keiner, M. (2005): Planungsinstrumente einer nachhaltigen Raumentwicklung. Indikatorenbasiertes Monitoring und Controlling in der Schweiz, Österreich und Deutschland. Innsbrucker Geographische Studien Vol. 35. Innsbruck.

Marzelli, S., Lintzmeyer, F. and C. Schwarz (2008): Managing Alpine Land Resources. Approaches and Instruments. Arbeitshefte/Quaderni 51 132p. (Ed. Tappeiner, U., Borsdorf, Tasser, E. and V. Braun. EURAC. Bolzano.



Annex 1 Transnational dimension – indexed individual references and keyword categories

Document references in regard to the transnational dimension of topics have been indexed in the following way:	These individual indexes from the left column have been summarized under the following keyword categories to allow a quantitative analysis:
Agricultural and forestry capacity building Agricultural and forestry production Improving biodiversity in the agro-forestry system Integration of agro-forestry systems	Agriculture
Air pollution	Air pollution
Biodiversity Biodiversity corridors Ecosystem and Biodiversity	Biodiversity
Catchment areas of metropolitan regions Functional relations Integration of cities into cross-border regions Urban-rural partnerships	Urban-rural relationships
Competition between cities Complementary functions of cities	Relations between cities
Climate change adaption Greenhouse gas emission reduction	Climate change
Common disadvantages Cross-border dimension of potentials and challenges General Harmonized territorial development Integration of the transnational area Joint formulation of implementation criteria Shared interests and common action Sustainable development Territorial cohesion	Cross-border development and territorial cohesion in general
Coordination of spatial strategies with neighbouring countries Cross-border spatial development Cross-border spatial planning National spatial development and macro-regional approaches Transborder spatial planning Local planning and management Modify national requirements in border regions Socioeconomic dynamics	Spatial planning and development
Pan-alpine governance Transnational implementation of policies Transnational legal and planning framework Transversal policies Participation	Policy and governance
Complementary funding	Funding
Connecting local enterprises with foreign partners Cross-border joint ventures	Economic cooperation and exchange



Document references in regard to the transnational dimension of topics have been indexed in the following way:	These individual indexes from the left column have been summarized under the following keyword categories to allow a quantitative analysis:
Exchange of knowledge Exchange of experience Exchange and cooperation Internationalisation of the economy	
Connectivity and accessibility Corridors and linkages Counteract isolation Development corridors Strategic corridors Transport Transport and logistic networks Transport growth and sustainable development Transport infrastructure	Connectivity and accessibility
Construction of purification plants Protection of water resources Resource function of Alpine water for agriculture River catchments Water management Water management and climate change Water pollution Water resources	Water management
Coordination of landscape development and settlement processes Harmonising transport and settlement development Settlement development with regard to international connections Settlements and climate change Cultural landscape	Settlement development
Counterflow principle in spatial development between nations and the EU Spatial effects of EU-policies Relation between the Alps and their bordering regions	Coordination with European policies
Cross-border cultural identity Cultural heritage Socio-cultural measures with regard to other countries	Cultural heritage and identity
Cross-border integration of tourism and transport Integration of cross-border tourist destinations Tourism potential Secondary homes	Tourism
Cross-border protected area Cross-border protection of natural heritage	Protected areas
Different patterns of demographic change	Demographic change
Ecosystem management Ecosystem services	Ecosystem management
Enhanced capacities Improve socioeconomic conditions Knowledge and education Research and Innovation	Research, development and capacity building
Energy	Energy



Document references in regard to the transnational dimension of topics have been indexed in the following way:	These individual indexes from the left column have been summarized under the following keyword categories to allow a quantitative analysis:
Energy networks Energy safety Renewable energies and resource protection	
Food production chain	Food production
ICT Information and knowledge	Information and communication technologies
Joint management of natural hazards Natural risk management Natural hazards and climate change Civil defense	Natural hazards
Employment opportunities in rural areas Marginalisation of rural areas Improving the attractiveness of rural areas Rural areas' endogenous development potential Rural development	Rural development
Natural resource management Reducing environmental damage Resource efficiency Soil protection	Natural resource management
Statistical observatory	Statistical data
Transborder public services	Public services
Transnational networks and platforms Large-scale regional partnerships across borders Cooperation and networking Network relation Networking Territorial cooperation for regional development Transnational cooperation as added value Transnational cooperation in joint development programmes	Cooperation and networking



Annex 2 Added value – indexed individual references and keyword categories

Document references in regard to the added value of transnational spatial development in regard to individual topics have been indexed in the following way:	These individual indexes from the left column have been summarized under the following keyword categories to allow a quantitative analysis:
Improved management of ecosystems Avoid utilisation methods vulnerable to cultural landscapes Knowledge exchange on management of landscapes and biodiversity Greening of agro-forestry systems Improved natural resource management Reduce ecological problems related to management of natural resources Conflict resolution in regard to use of natural resources Improve management of territorial resources Improved management of water resources Eco-systematical approach in regard to water Improved air quality	Management of natural resources and ecosystems
Better functioning network of natural zones Cohesion of ecological networks Cohesion of ecological networks Connectivity of protected areas Improved administration of transnational protected areas	Ecological networks
Biodiversity Biodiversity	Biodiversity
Improved natural risk management Improved risk and emergency management Improved natural risk management through exchange at an Alpine level Flood management on catchment-area basis River-basin approach to flood prevention Address floods and water shortages	Natural risk management
Support for bottom-up initiatives Bottom-up-approaches	Participation
Competitiveness Increase economic competitiveness Competitiveness Increased competitiveness through cooperation New organizational forms to compete with concentration and specialization Increasing competitiveness Competitiveness People and enterprises become less location-based Increasing competitiveness	Competitiveness
Strengthens common identity Improved coordination between transversal and sector-based policies	Cooperation and coordination
Improved urban-rural development Improved relations between mountains and urban centers Cooperation between cities and regions Trickle-down-effects of competitive and innovative areas	Urban-rural development / functional areas / urban and regional networks



Document references in regard to the added value of transnational spatial development in regard to individual topics have been indexed in the following way:	These individual indexes from the left column have been summarized under the following keyword categories to allow a quantitative analysis:
Development of border regions Collaboration in cross-border functional areas Realisation of cross-border projects	Border regions
European cohesion Promote Europe 2020 objectives Competencies to access EU funding Impacts of Alpine Space projects Promote Europe 2020 objectives Consideration of spatial effects of EU policies	EU policies
Addressing potentials and challenges Improved implementation of transnational strategies Facilitating an integrated strategy of the Alps Reinforcing territorial coherence Policy making on an Alpine-wide level Demonstration of shared political commitment with the Alpine Space Mountain-oriented policies Transnational cohesion and solidarity Cohesion Territorial cohesion Overcoming regional disparities	Strategy development and implementation
Integration of crossborder areas in spatial planning Promotion of sustainable spatial development Joint planning Coordinated planning	Spatial planning
Improved transport intermodality Improved cross-border traffic routes Better transport links Improved port and airport facilities Niche for Mediterranean ports Integration into European transport networks Optimising transport system while minimising negative effects Improvement of transport/infrastructure networks Minimising negative effects of transport on populations Improved accessibility Improved accessibility of bordering territories	Transport and accessibility
Coordinated cross-border settlement development Controlling urban sprawl Controlling commuter flows Coordinating population growth and housing demand Polycentric settlement structure Re-balancing of residential pressure	Coordinated settlement development
Cooperation of social and health systems Access to health and social facilities	Social and health systems
Accessibility of services of general interest Improved service provision and management of transport flows	Public services
Prevent energy supply shortages Assessment of the energy production capacity of the Alps	Energy



Document references in regard to the added value of transnational spatial development in regard to individual topics have been indexed in the following way:	These individual indexes from the left column have been summarized under the following keyword categories to allow a quantitative analysis:
Reliable and effective power supply Increased use of renewable energy sources Promotion of the production of renewable energy Higher shares of renewables and energy savings Lower consumption of fossil fuels	
Rural development Diversity of rural developments Streamlining of sector policies in regard to rural development	Rural development
Improved ICT Improved information and communication networks	ICT
Coordinated development of human capital Human resources Availability of qualified personnel	Qualification and access to labor force
Improved framework for production and marketing of agricultural products	Agricultural products
Technology transfer Network of regions for exchange of experiences Information exchange Improved research capacity Science transfer Tying economically weaker regions to research centers	Knowledge sharing and transfer
Joint promotion of tourist assets Integrated tourism system Improvement of the touristic offer Improved tourist competitiveness	Tourism
Collaboration in the education sector	Education
Economic-cultural interface between bordering regions	Culture



Annex 3 Obstacles impeding transnational spatial development – indexed individual references and keyword categories

Document references in regard to obstacles impeding transnational spatial development in regard to individual topics have been indexed in the following way:	These individual indexes from the left column have been summarized under the following keyword categories to allow a quantitative analysis:
Artificial barriers of transport and energy infrastructures	Artificial barriers
Linguistic barriers and missing recognition of professional qualifications	
Border regions lack wider urban areas	
Border regions are struggling with intense depopulation	Depopulation
Competition instead of cooperation across the border	Competition instead of cooperation
Undercapitalization of SME	
Lack of enterprises with high added value	
Insufficient connection between education and labor market	
Shortage of skilled labor	
Unconditional competition between cities and regions	
Lacking competitiveness of border cities	Administrative, legal and cultural differences
Lacking competitiveness of Slovenian cities in regard to their growth potential	
Cross-border differences in spatial planning regulations.	
Cultural barriers	
Borders impeding networking	
Different administrative frameworks	
Different administrative/legal frameworks / Lack of infrastructure and public transport connections	
Different agendas of alpine stakeholders	
Wide range of stakeholders with different interests	
Mixture of top-down/bottom-up, European and Alpine stakeholders poses the question of leadership	
Lack of horizontal and vertical coordination of policies and instruments	
Tension in terms of power/ownership of process	
Different legal frameworks regulating natural resource use for energy production	Lack of accessibility
Different philosophies on ecological networks	
Different political and administrative systems / Distances between cities in sparsely populated areas	
Threatened high altitude areas are often cross-border areas under different legal and regulatory frameworks	
Difficult accessibility	
Combined freight transport is economically not competitive with road transport (exception Alps)	
Inadequate transport accessibility	
Lack of terminals for combined freight transport	
Insufficient connection of centers to their hinterland.	
Poor rail access	
Lacking complementarity with urban public transport	



Document references in regard to obstacles impeding transnational spatial development in regard to individual topics have been indexed in the following way:	These individual indexes from the left column have been summarized under the following keyword categories to allow a quantitative analysis:
Poor urban public transport systems Increasing car-mobility	
Poor railway links	
Public transport network not interconnected	
Topographic barriers / Technical differences between railway systems / Protection of national railway companies	
Diverse interests in river catchments	
National energy strategies impede cross-border cooperation	Different interests
Ambivalent role of hydropower as source of income and threat to natural habitats	
Inadequate institutional setup, resources, participation and communication for transnational cooperation	
Lacking consensus on transborder cooperation Lack of governance and structures	Lack of transnational institutional setup
Lack of coordination	
Lack of coordination between institutions Cultural barriers Low level of innovation	Lack of cross-border coordination, data and knowledge
Lack of coordination Cultural barriers Insufficient level of basic infrastructure	
Lack of fine-grained data / Knowledge basis for cross-border regions is not comparable with the ones of domestic regions / Reciprocal knowledge of current territorial trends by all parties / Lack of political institutionalisation of key messages	
Lack of harmonized data for the Alpine area	
Lack of harmonized statistical information for the Alpine Convention territory	
Lack of harmonized statistical information for the Alpine Convention territory	
National borders	
National borders	
Lack of organisational structures / Difficult involvement of local population in supra-regional projects / Complexity of spatially relevant issues => local and national, not transnational problem-solving approaches	
Spatial fragmentation of protected areas / Lack of appropriate management of surrounding areas	
Continued land take for residential areas	
Lacking awareness of cultural and natural heritage	
Land exploitation	
Management capacities High number of actors involved Inadequate information flow	Management capacities
Scarce integration of measures Delay of project implementation	Implementation deficits
No single territorially-integrated policy framework for Europe's	Lack of policy framework



Document references in regard to obstacles impeding transnational spatial development in regard to individual topics have been indexed in the following way:	These individual indexes from the left column have been summarized under the following keyword categories to allow a quantitative analysis:
mountains	
Sectoral policies	Sectoral policies
Sectoral policies	
SME structure impedes innovation	Economic structures
Qualified labor	
Spatial disparities of service provision	Spatial disparities
Unbalanced and deregulated spatial development	
Unbalanced transport shares	
Tourist accommodations are insufficiently diversified	Sectoral deficits
Insufficiently qualified personnel	
Lacking professionalism in tourism	
Lack of cooperation in the tourism industry	
Weak transborder ICT infrastructure	
Poor technological literacy of local stakeholders	
ICT applications and services often not tailored to mountain-specific problems	



Annex 4 Stakeholders for transnational spatial development – indexed individual references and keyword categories

Document references to stakeholders (no indication of frequency of references)	Stakeholder category
<p>Principally local and supra-local actors, enterprises, elected representatives and citizens</p> <p>Technicians and scientific specialists operating in the renewable energy production</p> <p>Off-takers who could intervene in the energy purchasing process increasing the production levels despite the presence of environmental problems</p> <p>macro-regional stakeholders</p>	Other
<p>Local inhabitants</p> <p>Citizens</p> <p>Any other person consistent with the purposes of the specific objective</p> <p>Individuals</p> <p>Tourists</p> <p>Various population groups in order to ensure bottom-up governance</p> <p>Citizens, with direct incentives and benefits coming from the implementation of best practices regarding energy efficiency and use of renewable energies</p>	Citizens
<p>Companies</p> <p>Companies in the fields of tourism</p> <p>Tour operators and individual associated companies</p> <p>Private companies in different economic sectors</p> <p>Single enterprises</p> <p>Private enterprises</p> <p>Private companies</p> <p>Enterprises</p> <p>SMEs</p> <p>Economic protagonists</p> <p>Building and transportation companies adopting innovative solutions to save and use energy in more efficient ways</p> <p>Agricultural, agro-industrial and forestry enterprises</p> <p>farmers</p> <p>Production chains as a whole and territories that are identified with a rural and / or farming district</p> <p>Farmers as individuals or associations</p> <p>Stakeholders from the fields of agriculture, forestry, energy, tourism and transport</p> <p>Businesses and individual members and any other Person compatible with the purposes of the specific objective</p>	Private sector
<p>Energy sector (hydropower)</p> <p>Owners and managers of energy plants</p> <p>Communication operators and any other person consistent with the purposes</p> <p>Public service providers</p> <p>Transports and services</p> <p>Providers of services of general interest</p> <p>Public organizations</p> <p>Public companies</p>	Provider of public services



<p>Border regions</p> <p>Collectivities</p> <p>Larger collectivities</p> <p>Euregios</p> <p>CAFI (Conferenza delle Alpi Franco Italiane)</p> <p>City region representatives</p> <p>Tourism Board and Organizations</p>	<p>Intermunicipal association</p>
<p>EU and national policy making authorities</p> <p>European Commission</p> <p>Italy, France and Switzerland governments</p> <p>Confederation</p> <p>Cantons</p> <p>Regions</p> <p>Departments</p> <p>State</p> <p>Autonomous province</p> <p>Provinces</p> <p>Public and private bodies, administration, institutions, organisations</p> <p>Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia</p> <p>Public entities</p> <p>Public institutions</p> <p>Public bodies</p> <p>Public Authorities</p>	<p>Public bodies (on different administrative levels, excluding municipalities)</p>
<p>Ministry of the Economy</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology</p> <p>Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Education and Sport</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs,</p> <p>Ministry of Defense</p> <p>Ministry of Transport</p> <p>Ministry of Public Administration</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Culture</p>	<p>Ministries (as a sub-category of public bodies)</p>
<p>Local and regional initiatives</p> <p>Mountain populations</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Non-profit Organizations</p> <p>Environmental associations</p> <p>Civil society and other organisations</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations</p> <p>Associations</p> <p>Civil society</p>	<p>NGO/NPO</p>
<p>Universities</p> <p>Schools and agricultural colleges</p> <p>Academic institutions</p>	<p>University/Institute of applied science</p>
<p>Research institutes</p> <p>Environment research institutions</p> <p>Research</p> <p>Research Institutions</p>	<p>Research institute/centre</p>



Public agencies State agencies National and community-level statistical institutions Post and Electronic Communications Agency Council of Higher Education Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy Public and public equivalent authorities (ports and airports authorities) Executive Agency for the Transeuropean Transport Network (TEN-T EA)	Public agencies
Local development agencies Slovenian Trade and Investment Promoting Agency Development Agencies Public and Private Bodies Developing or Operating Tourism and/or Cultural Facilities development agencies	Development agency
Regional planning associations Actors in charge of planning documents (SCOT, PLU) National, regional and local spatial and transport policy-making Spatial and transport planners Spatial planning stakeholder for the field of transport Spatial planning stakeholder for the field of settlement development Spatial planning authorities (state, region, county) Spatial planning stakeholder for the field of economic development, comprising the development of tourism Spatial planning stakeholder for the field of cultural heritage protection Spatial planning stakeholder for the field of nature conservation Spatial planning stakeholder for the field of environmental protection Spatial planning stakeholder for the field of structural policy and balanced regional development Spatial planning stakeholder for the field of active land policy and housing construction Spatial planning stakeholder for the field of economic development, comprising the development of economic activities, industry, small business, and the development of industrial/trade zones Spatial planning stakeholder for the field of energy	Spatial planning Authorities (and other spatial planning stakeholders)
Protected area managers Parks and protected areas managers Protected areas management bodies	Protected areas management body
Research and development centres and other specialised bodies Research centers that should be involved in some of the most challenging operations, such as the development of new technologies for the nuclear fusion IV generation reactors and the smart grids	Technological and scientific research center
Alpine Convention ISCAR Transnational cooperation bodies European Territorial Cooperation Programmes encompassing the Alps INTERREG-Programmes (A, B, C) Companies and consortiums Producer organizations Cooperatives	Network
SMEs and their consortia/associations Chambers of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce and Industry



chambers of trade trade associations Slovenian Export Corporation	Chamber of trade and crafts
Joint venture companies Public and public-private consortiums SMEs and Joint SMEs	Cluster (R&D)
Local urban planners Planners	Planning consultancy
	Education and training center
Municipalities Local administrations at the Municipal and Province level Alpine communities Local authorities City representatives Elected levels of government closest to the citizens Local representatives	Town/municipality



Annex 5 Guideline for documentation of the analysis

Once the documents have been selected, project partners are requested to provide the information about the document according to the template presented in table 1.

- Section I contains the document's bibliographic information and if available an internet link where to access the document.
- Section II contains further meta-information on the document such as who has done the analysis, what thematic focus and spatial level is being addressed.
- Finally in the section III of the table the key questions provide a guideline for the document analysis. However, depending on how much the document specifies its arguments, some or even all key questions may remain unanswered by the respective document and will have to be left blank.

Fields with a locked drop-down-list are formatted with a grey background.

Table 5 Section I - III

	Content	Example
Section I		
Document citation	Author(s) (year): Title. Subtitle/Series. Place of publishing.	Example: Joint Technical Secretariat (Ed.) (2013): Strategy Development for the Alpine Space. Final Report. Munich.
Internet Link (if applicable)	URL	http://www.alpine-space.eu/fileadmin/media/Downloads_in_about_the_programme/SDP_Final_Report.pdf

	Content	Example
Section II		
Analysed by	institution	ifuplan
Person	Name of person	Florian Lintzmeyer
Date of analysis	date	27.11.2013
Type of document	Concept / Plan / Strategy / Study / Program	Study
Spatial level	Transnational / cross-border / national / regional (province, federal state, region)	Transnational
Thematic focus of the document as a whole	Spatial development in general / unspecific Balanced social and economic development Urban-rural relationship Alpine-perialpine relationship Balanced accessibility Access to information and knowledge Reducing environmental damage Enhancing and protecting natural resources and heritage Enhancing and protecting cultural resources and heritage Safe development of energy resources	Spatial development in general / unspecific



	Content	Example
	High quality tourism Limitation of natural disaster impacts	
Length	Number of pages	131 pages
Available languages	Languages as abbreviations	EN, DE, FR, IT, SI

	Content	Example
Section III Key questions on transnational needs or challenges of spatial development in the analysed document Please make separate entries (Nr. 1-xy) for every individual need/challenge		
Nr. 1: Topic	Keyword(s) for the concrete topic selected by the analyst	Water management
a) Type of transnational operation	Jointly selected Implemented in two or more countries Significantly affecting other Member States Not applicable	Jointly selected
b) What is the transnational dimension?		Alps play an important role in the regulation of water supply to large parts of Europe
c) What added value is expected from transnational spatial development?		nn
d) What obstacles currently impede transnational spatial development?		nn
e) What strategic / structural proposals are being made in regard to the issue?		Water basins as functional areas for water-related issues
f) What key stakeholders for the topic are mentioned?		nn
g) Which good examples / pilot activities does the document refer to?		nn
h) Reference in the document		23



Content	Example
<i>Please indicate chapter(s)/page(s) with important findings</i>	
<i>i) Can you identify gaps in the document in terms of the selected topic</i>	
<i>j) Personal comment by the analyst</i>	



Annex 6 Analysed documents

Autonome Provinz Bozen – Südtirol (1995): Südtirol - Leitbild 2000. Landesentwicklungs- und Raumordnungsplan (LEROP). / Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano – Alto Adige (1995): Alto Adige - Obiettivo 2000. Piano provinciale di sviluppo e di coordinamento territoriale.

Bayerische Staatsregierung (2013): Landesentwicklungsprogramm Bayern (LEP). München.

Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (2012): Raumordnungsbericht 2011. Bonn.

Charte 2012 du projet d'agglomération franco-valdo-genevois. Geneva.

Comité du Massif des Alpes (2013): SCHEMA INTERREGIONAL DU MASSIF DES ALPES. Grenoble.

Conseil Régional de la région Rhône-Alpes (2013) : Schéma Régional de Cohérence Ecologique Rhône-Alpes.

Direction régionale de l'environnement, de l'aménagement et du logement Rhône-Alpes (DREAL Rhône-Alpes) (2010) : Directive Territoriale d'Aménagement

des Alpes du Nord. Lyon.

Elementi per una Strategia Nazionale di Adattamento ai Cambiamenti Climatici. Documento per la consultazione pubblica (2013) - Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare

European Commission (1999): ESDP European Spatial Development Perspective. Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union. Agreed at the Informal Concil of Ministers, Potsdam, May 1999. Brussels.

European Union (Ed.) (2013): ULYSSES - Using applied research results from ESPON as a yardstick for cross-border spatial development planning. Luxembourg.

Government office for local self-government and regional policy (Ed.) Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials for the period 2007 – 2013. Ljubljana.

Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development (2005): Slovenia's Development Strategy. Ljubljana.

IPA Adriatic Cross-Border Cooperation Programme.

Joint Technical Secretariat (Ed.) (2013): Strategy Development for the Alpine Space. Final Report. Munich.

Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentare e forestale: Piano strategico nazionale per lo sviluppo rurale 2007-2013.

Ministry on Environment and Space (Ed.) (2004): Resolution on National Environmental Action Plan 2005-2012. Ljubljana.

Obiettivo "Cooperazione Territoriale Europea". Programma per la cooperazione transfrontaliera Italia – Svizzera 2007 – 2013. 2007

Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention (Ed.) (2011): Sustainable Rural Development and Innovation. Report on the State of the Alps. Alpine Signals Special Edition 3. Innsbruck.

Piano del governo del territorio. Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia.



Prefecture des Alpes-Maritimes (2003) : La Directive Territoriale d'aménagement des Alpes-Maritimes. Nice.

Programma per la cooperazione transfrontaliera Italia – Slovenia 2007 – 2013.

Programma si Sviluppo Rurale per il Veneto 2007-2013

République française : Loi n° 85-30 du 9 janvier 1985 relative au développement et à la protection de la montagne

Schweizerischer Bundesrat (2012): Strategie Nachhaltige Entwicklung 2012–2015. Bern.

Schweizerischer Bundesrat, KdK, BPUK, SSV, SGV (2012):

Raumkonzept Schweiz. Überarbeitete Fassung, Bern.

Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia (2004): Ljubljana.

Strategia Energetica Nazionale: per un'energia più competitiva e sostenibile (2013) - Ministero Sviluppo Economico

Ziel „Europäische territoriale Zusammenarbeit“ 2007-2013. Operationelles Programm zur Förderung der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit im Grenzraum zwischen Österreich – Italien. CCI 2007CB163PO052.

Programma di Cooperazione Transfrontaliera Italia Francia ALCOTRA (2007)

Schéma de Developpement Durable SDD de l'Espace Mont Blanc

PTR Piano Territoriale Regionale Piemonte, 2011 - Relazione